

Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

VIETNAM COURIER

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ON THE OCCASION OF THE 13TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING
OF THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS ON VIET NAM (JULY 20, 1954)

FOR INDEPENDENCE AND PEACE, THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED TO DEFEAT U.S. AGGRESSION

*On the occasion of the second anniversary of the announcement of the four-point stand of the D.R.V.N. government, the review *Ho Chi Minh* carried in its April 1967 issue an article entitled: "The Four-Point Stand, Our Present Banner of Independence and Peace" of Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister.*

To help the reader understand the aggressive character of Washington's war in Viet Nam and the justice of the Vietnamese people's struggle, we are printing below Nguyen Duy Trinh's article. The title is ours.

**U.S. IMPERIALISM IS THE AGGRESSOR,
THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE THE
VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION**

THE American imperialists do their utmost to distort the truth about their aggression on Viet Nam. They try to misrepresent the patriotic struggle of our compatriots in South Viet Nam with the "North Vietnamese's aggression against South Viet Nam" allegation. They argue that G.I.'s have been sent to South Viet Nam to carry out U.S. "commitment" to the Saigon puppet administration and to the members of the aggressive S.E.A.T.O. bloc...

But a successful aggression can cloak American imperialist aggression. According to Lenin, war is the continuation of politics by other means, i.e. by violence. The nature of a war is determined by the answer to these two questions: What kind of politics does this war continue? Which class wages this war and for what purposes?

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(Appeal of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Central Committee on the occasion of July 20)

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Da Nang air base attacked on July 15, 1967 by the L.A.F.

NORTH VIETNAM

UP TO JULY 19, 1967

**2,108
U.S. PLANES
WERE DOWNED**

*(including the 2,100th
on July 16, 1967)
RECEIVED*

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**YANKEE
GO HOME!**



WHATEVER THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR, THE SOUTH VIET NAM PEOPLE ARE RESOLVED TO DEFEAT THE AGGRESSIVE WAR OF THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

(Appeal of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Central Committee on the occasion of July 20)

"It can be said that each inch of our land and waters bears the mark of U.S. toxic chemicals, gas, bombs and shells..."

"The crimes of the U.S. imperialists nowadays have indeed outrivaled in monstrously those committed by the devilish Hitlerites".

These are the denunciations of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. against the U.S. imperialists who have over these 13 years, torn up the Geneva agreements and launched the aggressive war in South Viet Nam.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation wishes to convey to the peoples and governments of the socialist countries the independent national countries, the fear and justice-loving organizations and people of the world, the following statement addressed to the South Vietnamese people and the South Vietnamese revolutionaries: "We the South Vietnamese people, for the latter's heroism and dauntlessness and for the immense sacrifice they have made in the noble cause of defending the North, liberating the South and reunifying the country.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation wishes to convey to the peoples and governments of the socialist countries the following statement addressed to the South Vietnamese people over the past 13 years, with the aim of giving them more strength in their struggle to liberate the South Vietnamese people and the South Vietnamese revolutionaries: "We the South Vietnamese people, for the broad political, moral and material support given by the socialist countries to the South Vietnamese people over the past 13 years, with the aim of giving them more strength in their struggle to liberate the South Vietnamese people and the South Vietnamese revolutionaries, to repel the U.S. aggression and their national salvation".

"At present, though having sustained very heavy defeats in all fields, the U.S. imperialists are still very obstinate and refuse to return to their original resolution to stop their U.S. war. Defense Secretary McNamara recently made another trip to Saigon to order our national forces to increase troops, further expand the aggressive war in Viet Nam, thus endangering the peace and security of nations in the world".

"...More than ever, the battle for freedom in South Viet Nam has 'now' tipped in favour of our resistance war for national salvation, and has this given the South Vietnamese people a new and strong determination to march forward to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors".

The great victories won by the South Vietnamese armed forces and people in the past 13 years cannot be separated from the efforts of over 17 million blood-minded traitors in the North and from the devoted support and assistance given to our just struggle by the progressive governments, democratic and progressive organizations, and millions of people in the world.

"On this occasion, on behalf of the South Vietnamese people, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation expresses to the 17 million hit-and-hits in the North, including all the officers and men of the heroic Viet Cong People's Army, their profound gratitude and their admiration for the latter's heroism and dauntlessness and for the immense sacrifice they have made in the noble cause of defending the North, liberating the South and reunifying the country.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation calls to the peoples and governments of the socialist countries to use their influence and prestige to make more active measures to implement the so-called 'adventurous policy' which is threatening the peace and security of many countries, and to support the South Vietnamese people in their struggle for revolution to liberate their Fatherland.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation calls on the American people, and the progressive peace and democratic organizations in the United States, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to support their struggle to stop the U.S. imperialists from still more closely with the Royal Cambodian Government and the Khmer people, with the Laotian people, and the progressive peace and democratic organizations in the United States, to give mutual support, and to fight resolutely to the end against the U.S. imperialists aggressors".

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation calls on the peoples and governments of the Asian, African and Latin American countries to support their struggle to stop the U.S. imperialists from expanding their aggressive war in Viet Nam, thus endangering the peace and security of nations in the world".

"...The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation energetically denounces to world public opinion the extremely brutal policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and condemns their policy of extermination toward the South Vietnamese people. It demands that the U.S. end its aggressive war against Viet Nam, stop their stooges, we convey

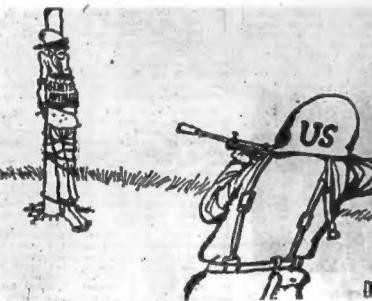
its bombings and all other war crimes against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, withdraw all aggressive troops of the U.S. and its satellites from South Viet Nam, stop supporting and repressing the movement for democratic liberties in South Viet Nam's urban areas, stop the U.S. aggressive policy of aggression in Viet Nam, and to demand that the U.S. withdraw its troops and those of its satellites from South Viet Nam, dismantle the U.S. military bases there, and definitely and unconditionally the bombing of South Viet Nam, recognize the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the sole legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people and let the South Vietnamese people once again solemnly declare that they are determined to uphold their just stand, persistently carry out their struggle and, whatever they may have to endure, and whatever the development of the war, are resolved to defend the South Vietnamese people so as to bring to completion victory their cause of liberating the South, defending the North and reunifying their Fatherland.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation calls on the American people, and the progressive peace and democratic organizations in the United States, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to support their struggle to stop the U.S. imperialists so as to bring to completion victory their cause of liberating the South, defending the North and reunifying their Fatherland.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation calls on the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to support their struggle to stop the U.S. imperialists and condemn their policy of extermination toward the South Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation".

The peoples and governments of the Arab countries who are fighting against the Israeli aggressors — brethren of the South Vietnamese people — are defending the same frontlines against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, we convey

"The Vietnamese people, however, have refused to yield to what violence imposed by the U.S. imperialists. They have their own illusion about non-colonialist trickeries in continuation of the national democratic revolution, over the past 13 years, the heroic South Vietnamese have never ceased stepping up their struggle in all respects.



Cartoon from "Viet Nam Buletin" No. 1, October 1966 (Sudan)

13th ANNIVERSARY OF JULY 20

CAMBODIAN HEAD OF STATE REPLIES TO PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, has sent a letter to President Ho Chi Minh in reply to the statement on the 13th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Cambodian leader's letter, dated July 1st last said: "I extend to you my very sincere thanks and am happy to convey your warm regards to President Ho Chi Minh, and greatly rejoice at this new and important manifestation of Kham — Viet Nam solidarity".

"The spirit of the first exchange of ambassadors between Cambodia and the D.R.V.N. and the setting up of the first diplomatic mission of the representation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation constitute an extremely valuable guarantee for the development of our fraternal relations. We are convinced that the establishment of our two brothers has brought about a climate of full confidence between Cambodia and Viet Nam, thus making it possible to ensure our co-operation at present and in the future".

"Our mutual solidarity against the American aggressors and for forces in complete independence is consistent with the interests of all the peoples in South-East Asia".

The letter expressed the wish that the heroic fraternal Vietnamese people would win victory over the U.S. aggressors. You are sure that it is all the peoples who are fighting against the imperialists will be dominated, U.S. imperialism remains abhorrent and sticks to the policy of aggression in Viet Nam...

On July 5, Noudom Phumirat, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, also sent a letter in reply to the message of congratulations from Nguyen Van Trinh, D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister.

THE WHOLE WORLD ON OUR SIDE

APPEALS IN SUPPORT OF VIET NAM

ON the occasion of the signing of the Geneva Agreements (July 20), the Head of State of the International Conference for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People Against the U.S. Aggression, and the Defense of Peace, issued declarations appealing for the world's peoples to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle for the independence and freedom of the P.R.I.C.S.V.P. reads in part:

"The indomitable struggle of the Vietnamese people against the imperialist-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America has contributed a major contribution to the struggle of the world's peoples for national independence, democracy and socialism. Despite heavy failures, U.S. imperialism remains abhorrent and sticks to the policy of aggression in Viet Nam...

WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH VIET NAM

OLIDARITY weeks and celebrations of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on July 20 are already being held in many countries around the world, under different forms such as meetings, exhibitions, film shows, lectures, solidarity workdays to raise funds in assistance to the Vietnamese people's struggle.

In Czechoslovakia, the Viet Nam Solidarity Committee organized talks on Viet Nam.

In Poland, the Polish Students' Union held a meeting with some 50 participants from various student organizations of socialist countries. The gathering passed a resolution urging their respective governments to support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

In the USSR, meetings are held all over the country, 100,000 students decided to organize solidarity workdays in favour of the Vietnamese and peace-loving peoples the world over to sternly denounce the new, extremely

dangerous policy of aggression in Viet Nam...

In China, Santiago youth organizations held a rally in Central Square with such slogans as "The Vietnamese people's struggle is also ours" and "Unite, unite, unite, Viet Nam".

In Japan, during the Viet Nam Week sponsored by the People's Progressive Party, meetings, demonstrations, conferences and film shows took place in various parts of the country to show up Viet Nam's struggle.

In France, the General Confederation of Labour issued a statement demanding that the U.S. stop bombing the D.R.V.N., withdraw its troops from Viet Nam and demand the immediate signing of the Geneva Agreements.

In Belgium, 28 lawyers, members of the International Committee for Investigation of War Crimes in Viet Nam, signed an appeal calling on world's lawyers to unite with the heroic Vietnamese people to condemn the U.S. government's violation of the norms of international law and use of chemical weapons in its war in Viet Nam.

In Britain, the Transport workers and Longshoremen's Trade Union, which met recently, issued a statement condemning the U.S. war extension and their "peace negotiation" double talk and to stay effective and to to stay their bloody hands".

THE declaration of the Tricontinental Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People emphasized the need for the peoples of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to unite with the heroic Vietnamese people to condemn the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression and point out: "As the Chinese people are to the U.S. aggressors, so are the Vietnamese people to the U.S. aggressors. What the lips are to the teeth, we pledge ourselves to stand always on the side of the heroic Vietnamese people to help to wipe out the U.S. imperialists".

In Pusan-Yang, the PDR of Korea along with a grand meeting, a pictorial exhibition

on the valiant struggle of the Vietnamese people to open a documentary film on Viet Nam was also shown.

In Cuba, the organizers of the Solidarity Week gave a special name to each day: "Day of the Vietnamese People", "Day of the Vietnamese People Against the U.S. Aggression", "Day of the Defense of Peace", issued declarations appealing for the world's peoples to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle for the independence and freedom of the P.R.I.C.S.V.P. reads in part:

"The U.S. sham peace proposals of 'resolutely demanding that the U.S. imperialists put an end to their war of aggression, stop once for all and unconditionally the bombing of any and other acts of war against, the D.R.V.N. withdraw American and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, recognize the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the sole legitimate representative of the world's peoples for national independence, democracy and socialism. Despite heavy failures, U.S. imperialism remains abhorrent and sticks to the policy of aggression in Viet Nam...

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In Montevideo (Uruguay) workers and students in Montevideo in support of Viet Nam

FIERCE ATTACKS AGAINST U.S. BASES

DA NANG (July 15, 1967): 7th attack against U.S. airbase: The enemy admits: 42 planes destroyed or damaged, 181 G.I.s put out of action, important quantities of war materials and a bomb depot destroyed

DA NANG (July 15, 1967)

On the night of July 15, 1967, Da Nang, the second largest city in South Vietnam, was attacked for the seventh time. For nearly one hour, the L.A.F. shelled unceasingly the runway, the planes parking ground and 4 barracks.

The U.S. spokesman in Saigon admitted the destruction of 42 aircraft including such types as F4, F8, C10, C12, and choppers worth 6 million dollars. 1,300 Yankees were killed or wounded (one third belonged to the air force).

The shells which hit the bomb depots and bomb loaded planes caused many explosions and fire and destroyed many ammunition dumps, the post office, the flights of American airmen and equipment in the airbase. The damage was heavy. The explosions were so powerful that

one truck was lifted and fell on a burning barrack; water mains and hoses and machine parts were hauled one hundred feet away. The airbase was closed for a day.

UPI reported that the colonel commanding, Tactical Flying Group 366 in the airbase said that bomb and shell splinters littered the ground and that the planes were hit. He admitted that the attack had caused the greatest losses to the airbase since the beginning of the year (in the beginning of February 27 and March 28, 1967, the Yankees wiped out over 1,500 Yankees and destroyed two planes).

QUANG NAM (June 14-22, 1967)

1,000 enemy troops (including 800 Yankees) wiped out, 28 armoured cars destroyed, and 3 aircraft downed.

Nong Son post defended by one battalion and one company of American troops overrun.

On the night of July 4, 1967, Nong Son post defended by Battalion 2 and a rifle company of U.S. Marine Division 1 was violently attacked. After a 30 minutes' fighting, the L.A.F. overran the post, and in the morning, seized all the arms and ammunition and military equipment, captured to Yankees, and destroyed 2 155mm guns and 100mm mortars and 10 machine guns. To wipe out all traces of this defeat, American planes came and killed all the G.I.s who had been captured. On July 4, 1967, other enemy troops were landed on Nong Son in 50 helicopter-trucks but were intercepted by the L.A.F. and suffered a number of casualties.

Between June 14 and 22, 1967, the regional troops and guerrillas of Quang Nam beat off many raids mounted by enemy troops and planes. G.A.P. reported that 1,000 enemy troops including 800 G.I.s were wiped out, 25 armoured cars destroyed and 3 aircraft downed.

BINH DINH (July 6, 1967)

U.S. airfield and logistic base attacked: 16 aircraft destroyed, 4 ammunition and fuel depots burnt down.

On July 6, 1967, the U.A.F. of Central Trung Bo stormed the logistic base of U.S. First Mobile Cavalry Division set up in Da Nang church, 10 miles north of Bong Son. Since the very beginning, the Yankees were planned out by the Americans and the L.A.F. and could not offer

the least resistance. The L.A.F. occupied the airfield, the parking ground and set fire to the fuel and ammunition depots. According to G.A.P. 1,000 G.I.s were killed or wounded, 16 aircraft destroyed, 4 ammunition and petrol depots and many American billets burnt, and 10 M113 armoured carriers and 2 cannons destroyed.

THU DAU MOT (July 11, 1967)

800 U.S. and puppet troops wiped out in one-night attack on many posts.

On July 11, 1967, at 03.00 hour, the L.A.F. heavily shelled Tac Ninh airfield, base of Brigade 2, U.S. Infantry Division 1, 4km northeast of Hoa Quan.

(Continued page 7)

IT is more than a mouth from the election farce to be staged in Saigon to choose a "president". After that, there will be elections to the puppet "senate and house of representatives". These elections have never been mounted by the American masses since the Honolulu meeting in Feb 1966, and with the approach of election day, Washington is showing great concern and anxiety. The Americans, they maintain, must be responsible for the present situation in Saigon. Why so?

The U.S. neo-colonialist policy calls for the institution of a puppet administration of a faked democracy furnished with a "civilian"

people, under the leadership of the N.F.L., are winning greater victories in the world more and more countries recognize the N.F.L. as the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese who when interviewed prestige are more and more widespread in the world. Meanwhile, U.S. puppets in Saigon are torn by growing internal strife. They have shown themselves willing tools of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Such circumstances have induced Washington to stage the elections. They want to put a cloak of fake democracy on its stooges, give them a shot in the arms and fit them with an appearance of "stability" by

the remaining small area are to found more than one million U.S. satellite and puppet troops in South Vietnam. The Vietnamese on the Vietnamese soil. Can the election organized in a hasty manner in such unusual conditions, fool anyone?

In addition, to secure the fattest prize, the American stooges in Saigon have stopped at nothing. They have not hesitated to suppress one Saigon in the very streets of Saigon as it happened with Tran Van Van, Phan Quang Dan, and others of Tran Van Trai. On July 3, Reuters acknowledged that every week, arrests of writers, journalists

tional Assembly. Another candidate who has been charged with "communist activities" and who failed to stand for election only because he mentioned a policy of "peace" in his election program, Nguyen Cao Ky himself has been chosen. It is clear that he will oppose with military force any civilian personality who wins the election (AP May 31). He has even threatened to state that military dictatorship may not be worse than colonialism and imperialism. To all that must be added various frauds as in the election of U.S. Vice President Humphrey himself has begged on the Pak Jung Hi clique to acquaint the Thieu-Ky clique with their own election in the rigged election in South Korea. In such circumstances what validity would the Saigon election have?

It is said that President Thieu has been forced to give his Saigon puppets an appearance of stability by a redistribution of seats through this election. This, however, is only a small part of the story. The Thieu-Ky clique was regarded as a political anachronism.

Press censorship, proclaimed earlier by Nguyen Cao Ky, is being exercised in a drastic manner. Political leanings and views which are not in line with the Thieu-Ky clique are censored. The New York Times put it on July 3, the Thieu-Ky clique regarded the South Viet Nam Constitution a laughing stock. The paper said that although the Constitution had been enforced for nearly 3 months now, yet blank spaces on Saigon paper front-pages marking censored paragraphs and articles were on the increase.

A general in exile in Thailand has been honored by the Thieu-Ky clique from returning to the country to run for president. The reason is that his candidature has been approved by the Na-

the U.S.—have come to the surface and grown sharp. The U.S. has put pressure on Ky, forcing him to make a deal by withdrawing his candidature for the presidency to run vice president in a joint ticket with Thieu. On July 1, Reuters reported that the Thieu-Ky clique was being held captive by the generals. New schemes were being hatched. They talked about unity but to tried to secure a strong amendment to the party. Instability is inevitable and there is the possibility of Ky staging a rebellion. The London Times on July 3 noted that the U.S. was worried that South Viet Nam was being near a state of political unrest, a state similar to that which had touched off previous coups d'etat. The first result of this election farce Mr. Johnson has reaped and will reap is continued instability, more serious still, in his stable.

The peoples round the world, including the American people, have been reading that the U.S. stooges in Saigon are mere tools of the U.S. aggressors. The election farce soon in Saigon can in no way change public opinion which is condemning them as the aggressors. With more than 30,000 military advisers, hundreds of military bases, a sizable quantity of modern weapons, the Americans had formerly installed a president and a national assembly for the Da Nang regime. Yet the world's peoples continued to look at Diem as a servant of Washington, whose fate was decided entirely by Washington and the C.I.A. Today, with more than 300,000 U.S. and satellite troops and a local war—the most atrocious so far—the Americans are also trying to set up another puppet regime in Saigon. Those who join it remain nothing more than U.S. stooges.

In the eyes of the South Vietnamese people, men of this regime are mere traitors.

(Continued page 7)

SAIGON ELECTION CAN FOOL NOBODY

and "constitutional" tag. The absence of an administration devoid of a faked democracy would make it hard for the U.S. to keep its "stability". Its final keys and hide its aggressive nature, since more than 500,000 U.S. and satellite troops are fighting a war of conquest in Viet Nam. Furthermore the form of circumstances has prompted Washington to act with a greater sense of urgency as the Americans are finding themselves in face of ever more serious failure and quandary in their aggressive war against Viet Nam, and as a result the influence in the world has reached a high and as even its long-standing allies have many times before and more recently condemned the aggression of Viet Nam. Meanwhile the American people more and more resent their government's costly and useless war and a handful of placemen who represent nobody. On the other hand, on the battlefield, the South Vietnamese armed forces and

redistribution of seats. Such an attempt, if successful, would provide Washington with a steady prop of the kind it likes to have to extend its war of aggression against the South Vietnamese for Johnson's "peace" agreement. Of late, some Western newspapers, more often than not, have been sceptical of the democratic character of the election. But it remains to be seen what validity the election will have. It is well known that the N.F.L., the strongest force in South Vietnam's territory with three-quarters of its population. Recently, AP correspondent John T. Weller reported that the communists were still able to control most of the countryside where 80 per cent of the Vietnamese were living. (AP July 1, 1967) In the four provinces of South Viet Nam, Bernard Court, correspondent of *Le Monde diplomatique*, wrote in the March issue of this magazine that the N.F.L. was exerting its control even over the central areas of Saigon. In

intellectuals and those practising liberal professions were made because these people disagreed with the policy of the ruling military junta, and noted that in Saigon, the most important cities, was regarded as a political anachronism. Press censorship, proclaimed earlier by Nguyen Cao Ky, is being exercised in a drastic manner. Political leanings and views which are not in line with the Thieu-Ky clique are censored. The paper said that although the Constitution had been enforced for nearly 3 months now, yet blank spaces on Saigon paper front-pages marking censored paragraphs and articles were on the increase.

A general in exile in Thailand has been honored by the Thieu-Ky clique from returning to the country to run for president. The reason is that his candidature has been approved by the Na-

for the presidency is also among the military themselves. Antagonisms between Thieu and Ky—the two most efficient servants of